Vol. II. Numb. 94.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From **Friday** January 27th. to **Monday** January 30th. 1710.

Q. GEntlemen of Apollo, *I little thought my Opinion requir'd further Explanation, which I will do by and by, but firſt I muſt return you, Gentlemen, my hearty Thanks for your Generous Promiſe to favor me with an Anſwer, I therefore proceed thus. We ought to expect a Man of Senſe, when he ſpeaks, to do it in proper Terms, otherwiſe he ceaſes to be ſo, much more a Prophet, who ſpeaks the Word of God*; Iſaiah, *therefore, in the* 16th Verſe *of the* 57th Chapter *ſhould (according to your Suppoſition) ſay, and Souls which* I DO MAKE, *and not which* I HAVE MADE, *whereby it appears, that all the Soul's that were to come into the World had been already made, long before their Coming, or Infuſion in the* Fœtus, *which is the ſame thing as coming into the World. I am, Gentlemen, with Great Reſpect, Your Unknown Admirer and Servant,* P S.

A. In anſwer to this your further Explanation, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, firſt that tho' we cannot without Blaſphemy ſay, that any of the Inſpir'd Writers do not ſpeak like Men of Senſe, yet we may affirm, that they do not always obſerve that nice Propriety of Speech, and thoſe ſtrict Rules of Grammar requir'd in other Authors, and ſo they do ſometimes ute one Tenſe for another. 2dly. It may not be altogether improper to remark that the Word which we have render'd *Soul* in our Verſion, is by that of the Septuagint tranſlated πνοὴ, *Breath*, which being only a mode or manner of Being cannot be ſuppos'd to exiſt before it's Subject, or the Living Creature whoſe Breath it is. But not to inſiſt too much upon theſe two Obſervations, we further ſay, that *Iſaiah*, without any Impropriety of Speech, even according to our Suppoſition, might very well ſay, the Soul's which *I HAVE MADE*, and not which *I DO MAKE*. And to be convinc'd of that we need but read the Context, for in the preceding Verſe God ſays by the Mouth of his Prophet, *that he dwells with him that is of a contrite and humble Spirit to revive it*, and in this, *that he will not contend for ever, neither will be be always wroth, for elſe the Soul's which he has made would fail before him*, the Import of which Words is, that no Man could ſubſiſt before it he deal with them in his Anger and not in his Mercy, by which it is plain, that God ſpeaks of the Souls of Men then living; and if ſo, are not theſe words, *the Souls I HAVE MADE*, very conſiſtent with our Suppoſition, that they are not made before their Infuſion into the *Fœtus*.

Q. *What Book, above all Books, including the Volume of God's Works, would you adviſe a young Chriſtian to read. Pray let me ſee your Solution quickly, becauſe I know not what Book to ſet about. Yours,* B. H. G.

A. The *whole Duty of Man*, which will ſerve alſo for an Anſwer to your Queſtion.

Q. Gentlemen, *I have a Genius to* Algebra, *in which I have made a pretty good Progreſs; and the greateſt Difficulty that I meet with is, in Queſtions that are Unlimitted, that is, how to Fit or Mould an Equation, to avoid Surds, and Expreſs the Habitude and Ratio of one Quantity to the Reſt. Therefore I deſire you would inform me by your next if poſſible (becauſe I am going into the Country ſpeedily) what Book is moſt proper for me to buy for this occaſion, and you will much oblige Your Humble Servant and Admirer,* J. B.

A. The Elements of the Mathematics, two Tomes in *Quarto*, in *French*, by *Monſieur Preſtet*.

Q. Apollo, *Be pleas'd to inform us (a Wager thereon depending) whether or no Sound be really and ſubſtantially Matter, and you will oblige Your Admirers,* A. P. J. W.

A. Sound is no Subſtance, but a reverberation of one Body againſt another, and generally *Solids* make the greateſt Sounds, ſo that the Eſſence of *Sound* properly conſiſts in Diverſity of Motion of Solid againſt Solid. Not that by the Word *Solids* we mean a Contradiction to *Fluids*, becauſe we find that Wave beating upon Wave makes a Sound, tho' two *Liquid* Bodies; but this Motion does ſo Coalenate, as I may ſay, or gather into cloſe Connexion the parts of each Wave reverberating on one another, that a reſiſtance is made to make a Colliſion of Air (for without that there can be no Sound) ſufficient to create Sound. Upon the whole, we conclude Sound to be a Colliſion of two Solid Bodies, or Bodies render'd by Motion very near ſo compact, as Solids are *pro ratâ proportione*, as to cauſe a Proportionable Reverberation of Air, where-

in the Motion being continued, it ſtrikes the Ear according to different Modifications, from whence ariſes the Difference of Sounds, and Conſequently, as I ſaid before, it's Eſſence conſiſting of Motion it cannot be a Subſtance.

Q. Mr. Apollo, *A Wager depending upon the following Query, and it being left to your Determination, you are deſir'd to give your Opinion the firſt Opportunity*, viz. *Whether it is not the ſame in effect to ſay, bring me the laſt four* Tatlers, *as to ſay, bring me four of the laſt* Tatlers, *and you'll oblige Your Subſcriber*, T W.

A. By four of the laſt, we underſtand four of the laſt Impreſſion, but the four laſt, muſt be meant the four laſt ſucceſſively.

Q. Gentlemen, *I beg you in your next to give your Opinion of the Nature of* Cheſtnuts, *and which is the beſt way of eating them, to what Conſtitutions (if wholeſome) they are moſt agreable, and if eating Raiſons with them (they being of a Coſtive Nature, I preſume) be not proper. Your Compliance herein will greatly oblige, Gentlemen, Your Humble Admirer*, T. S.

A. Cheſtnuts are hot in the firſt Degree, and dry in the ſecond, being well digeſted, they yeild a ſubſtantial thick Nouriſhment; yet they are not approv'd for Meat, except for ſtrong Ruſtical Bodies, becauſe they are of hard Concoction, and of ſlow and painful Diſtribution; they alſo much ingender Wind, bind the Belly, and offend the Head. Being boil'd or roaſted and eaten with Sugar or Raiſons, they are not ſo hard of Digeſtion, are leſs windy and more eaſily deſcend, yet they then make the Body Coſtive.

Q. Mr. Apollo, *I am a Young Man unmarry'd, and may deſerve a Wife with a Conſiderable Fortune, yet I would give* 1000 l. *(for the General Good of the World) there was no Portion to be given with a Wife. For if Women had nothing but their Modeſty, Frugality and good Houſewifery, with other Perſonal Accompliſhments to recommend them to the Favor of Men, they would have far better Wives, and Children much better Educated than now they are; for I am fully perſuaded, that if ever a wicked World (almoſt ripe for Ruin) be Effectually Reform'd, it muſt be moſtly done in Private Families, by the ſtrict Care, Diſcipline and Good Example of a Vertuous Sober Wife and Miſtriſs, to whoſe Care and Management they are almoſt unavoidably left. If you know any way more Natural, Eaſy, and Effectual, to Reform the World of the Pride, Extravagance, and Luxury it abounds with, pray let's know it, and perhaps it may work ſome Good, as well as oblige Your Great Admirer*, S. R.

A. Yes Sir, there is a way more Natural, Eaſy, and Effectual, for the Juſt Government of a Family, and that is, that the Man approve himſelf what you wiſh the Woman to be, as likewiſe to acquire thoſe other Qualifications which are peculiar to his Sex, and ſuch as ſhall acquit him of his Duty, for the Head has certainly more Influence over the Members, than they over one another.

Q. Gentlemen, *That Lightning will melt Mettals (as Coins, &c.) in People's Pockets, and not affect their Perſons or Cloathing is a Notion generally receiv'd. If it be ſo, the Cauſe why; to which Your Solution is deſir'd by Your Moſt Humble Servant*, Vale.

A. This was anſwer'd in our firſt Volume.

Q. Gentlemen, *Pleaſe to give your Opinion of the wholeſomeneſs of* Aſparagus.

A. They are Hot in the beginning of the firſt Degree, and temperately Moiſt. They are eaſily Concocted, and yeild a moiſt and wholeſome Nouriſhment. They gently looſen the Belly, open the Obſtructions of the Kidneys and Bladder, of the Liver and Melt, and cleanſe the Breaſt, and are good for every Age and Temperature.

Q. Gentlemen, *Some Ladies, deſigning to follow your Advice, deſire to know whether you think it ſuits with Modeſty to Dance all Night with Men they never ſaw, only a Gentleman of a ſmall acquaintance getting them together, neither have they the ſame Company two Nights following. Your Opinion will mightily oblige the Ladies, and Your Servant*, Philander.

A. We cannot directly call it Immodeſty, without ſome Immodeſt Words, Airs, or Behaviour, be diſplay'd; but 'tis highly Imprudent, and the Reflections on their Conduct they may be liable to thereby, may prove of as evil Conſequence, for it render's them Cheap, and leſſens much their Value in the Eyes of their Admirers. 'Tis the difficulty of Acceſs preſerves the Honor of the Sex. When they admit the freedom to Strangers, they know not what detracting Tongues they expoſe themſelves to; and to render themſelves liable to a Bad Character, is the very next Misfortune to the deſerving it.

Q. Gentlemen, *Pray how many Members may your Society Conſiſt of, and alſo acquaint us whether they are Old Men, Middle-ag'd Men, or Young Men, or whether they all meet to examin one another's Performances, and pleaſe likewiſe to Inform us, if they are all of Diſtinct Profeſſions, alſo, if your Parts are not of different Genius's, ſome for Encomiums, and ſome for Satyr, or whether they are all Univerſal Poets.*

A. It muſt ſuffice to ſay the Number of the Society is large enough, and all of them of ſufficient Age, to anſwer far more pertinent Queſtions than Yours.

Q. Worthy Gentlemen, *In one of your Papers ſome little time ago (on a Queſtion ſent you to know whether the City or Country was beſt to Chuſe a Wife in) you gave ſuch a ſorry Account and Character of both Town and Country Ladies, as would diſcourage any wiſe ſober thinking Man from attempting either, and then left your poor Queriſt to wink and chuſe where he pleas'd, if he thought it worth his while to meddle with either ſort. Now, Gentlemen, my Requeſt is much the the ſame, I want a good Wife, but can never bear ſuch a one as you (the moſt Sagacious Men of this Age) have deſcrib'd our* Britania's *to be, ſo do moſt humbly deſire you to tell me in what Place or Country I may have one without thoſe ill Qualities and Vices (you before mention'd of ours) or any equivalent for them.*

A. You might as well have ask'd us, who ſhall infallibly have the Greateſt Benefit in the Lottery. Or if we cou'd Inform you, where you might be certain of a Good Wife, you would be little the nearer, ſince you wou'd have ſuch an Infinite Number of Rivals, that your Suit might be longer than any Chancery, before the Lady, through her Multiplicity of Buſineſs would be at leiſure to paſs Judgment upon it; or ſhou'd we have one made on purpoſe for you, before ſhe grew up to you, you might be paſt her. But pray on what Merits do you expect a Certainty, when all Mankind beſides muſt run a Riſque. Therefore e'en wink and chuſe, ſince many who take that Method, as often hit the Mark, as they who gravely conſult the Caſe before they advance. And ſuppoſe the worſt, that you are in the wrong Box at laſt, the Charge of one Penny on an *Hempen Steinkirk*, will let you free again at an Hour's warning.

POEMS.

APOLLO, (1.)

Q. SING Ye Tranſcendent Bards, *and let your Muſe*
Riſe and again Aſpire,
The pleaſant'ſt and ſafeſt State to chuſe,
In ſoft Poetick Fire,

BIBLIOTHECA

Where

Where in this loſt unconſtant World below,
The greateſt Bliſs and Happineſs we know.

(2.)

Or can't we here from Anxious Thoughts be free,
No Solitude attain,
No pure and laſting Bliſs our Souls to ſee,
No Freedom to regain,
But muſt perplexing Grief and Diſcontent
Reign, that the Mind be thus diſturb'd and rent.

(3.)

Is there no Station that affords a Bliſs?
No ſolid Place for reſt,
Nor no Enjoyment that with Pleaſure is
Cheriſh'd within the Breaſt.
Say, if there is, Oh! ſay, if e'er there were,
At leaſt an eaſeful Slumber from our Care.

(4.)

Our greateſt Pleaſures do attend with Grief,
Care doth our Souls employ,
With flowing Tears we fain would find Relief,
From what our Minds annoy.
Now with your Charming Magick ſhew the way,
How we inſulting Anxious Grief may lay.

Yours, T. C——d.

(1.)

A. Cou'd Perfect Happineſs be found below,
We never ſhou'd Aſpire,
Thoſe Raptures of Immortal Bliſs to know,
Which Crown th' Angelick Quire;
And ſo be Cheated by the Short-liv'd Joy,
Since Death your Happineſs wou'd ſoon Deſtroy.

(2.)

Say, that we meet with Cares and Troubles here,
And void of all Relief,
Life is ſo fugitive, they will appear
A Momentary Grief,
Unworthy our Regret, ſince 'twill Prepare
For Future Joys, which Everlaſting are.

(3.)

Yet even here, we may atchieve ſome Eaſe
To our Afflicted Breaſt,
As we are paſſing o'er theſe troubled Seas,
To that Eternal Reſt,
That's if our Boiſt'rous Paſſions can be bent,
With ev'ry State occurs to be *Content*.

(4.)

Content a Cottage to a Palace turns,
In Povetry brings Wealth,
Cools every Affection when it burns,
And makes Diſeaſes Health,
In Grief gives Comfort, and relaxes Pain,
Drives Cares ſo far they'll ne'er return again.

APOLLO,

Q. *By your Conſent and Approbation,*
I've Chop'd and Chang'd my Occupation;
And Proteus *like, as late You ſtil'd me,*
Have ſhifted 'till't has almoſt toil'd me,
In hopes to get Dirt, White and Yellow,
Enough to make m' a pretty Fellow;
But Pox upon me! if I lye, Sir,
I'm not one jot more Rich or Wiſer;
Which would have caus'd ſome Knaves t' have farted
Againſt your Shrine, and ſo departed;
But I continue ſtill moſt true t' ye,
And Court you with my ſtricteſt Duty;
Therefore I hope when Seaſon offers,
In Gratitude you'll fill my Coffers.
The Parl'ment *I hear have granted*
A Lott'ry Fund for Money wanted;
Then Conjure quickly, I Importune,
For now's the Time to make my Fortune;
And whiſper ſoftly in your Anſwer
(I'm ſure that if you will you can, Sir,
Shew by Stock-jobbing how to nick it)
Which will be Blank, which lucky Ticket;
Then ſhall your Altars with rich Incenſe ſmother,
When I become a Three Plumb City-Brother.

Chelſea. Saltero.

A. Thou faithful Votary, who ſhoweſt,
At all times, all the Senſe thou knoweſt,
Which if you chance to miſs ſometimes,
Have always made it up in Rhimes.
You, who ſo many things have try'd,
So many Diff'culties defy'd,
Can a *Propos* Transform with eaſe,
To any Shape or Air you pleaſe.
If to *Philoſophy* you're bent,
Your Phiz ſeems with as grave Intent,
As long-ear'd Animal, which looks
Like Mortal ſwallow'd up with Books;
But when Inclin'd to Jeſt or Riddle,
You Grin like Head on Ancient Fiddle;
And nought more Science Shews and Arts,
Than Nat'rally to Act our Parts:
What Pity 'tis ſuch a Deviſer,
Shou'd yet no Richer be, nor Wiſer!
But there's (the Ancients have aver'd)
A Time when all may be prefer'd,
But that is, if they have the Wit,
The Minute Critical to Hit;
Which (Chear up *Don*) now you have done,
And'll hit the Mark as ſure's a Gun.
Before you on your Brains depended
(A Sphere for you was ne'er Intended)
But now you throw your ſelf on Fortune,
You need no other Aid Importune;

She

She always favors ſuch as You,
And Proſpers ev'ry thing they do;
And th' more you are the World's Deriſion,
The more She's bound to make Proviſion.
Shou'd She prove falſe, who'd truſt her more,
The Wiſe deſpis'd her Pow'r before,
And now, forſaking Ancient Rules,
She'd alſo be contemn'd by *Fools*.

In laſt Paper, Col. 5. l. 6. for *enjoyn'd*, r. *enjoyn.* Col. 6. l. 15. r. *Saying no more of the Art I knew Than,* Balaam *and his Aſs, made two.*

The laſt Quarterly-Book, *containing various Subject, Serious and Humorous, in Proſe and Poetry, with a new Song ſet to Muſick and all the Parts inſerted, to be had no where but in the ſaid Book, may be had of the Men in their Walks.*

SIR,

LONDON, January 30. By the laſt Letters we receiv'd from Madrid of the 7th we had Advice that Monſieur Iberville, who was arrived there from the Court of France, had had ſeveral Conferences with the King, and the ſubject matter of which was kept very private, and that it appears it was very ungrateful to his Majeſty; but by the Latters from Paris of the 31, which arrived yeſterday, we had an Account, that his Miniſter was arrived there on a ſudden, from the firſt Court above, but it was impoſſible to penetrate the Subject of his Journey no more than what he had done in Spain, however, 'tis ſaid there is a great Miſunderſtanding between thoſe two Courts, and that Monſieur de Iberville complained highly of ſome Grandees of the Court of King Philip, at the ſame time they talk of the great Preparations they are making for the Campaign, tho' the French King has not yet named the Generals that are to Command this Summer, and the great likelihood of a ſudden Peace, ſeveral Councils having been held on that purpoſe, and a Cabinet Courier has been ſent to Holland, which paſs'd thro' Antwerp on the 3d of February, N. S. and the ſame night arriv'd at the Hague, who deliver'd his Diſpatches to Monſieur Peticum Reſident of Holſtein, who had the next day a Conference with the Grand Penſionary, as alſo Count Zenzendorf, the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, and my Lord Tounſhend, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of Great Britain, but every thing is kept ſo private that it is a Myſtery for the People. This is Certain, that a Treaty is on foot and near concluding.

There is an Account that the Galleons ſhould be ready to put to Sea if they had Seamen enough to put upon them. The Peſtilentick Diſtemper that has raged there having ſwept away a great quantity of them, however 'tis much doubted whether the French Court will ſend a Squadron to fetch them, by reaſon in the Treaty that is now treating about for Peace, the French King is to oblige himſelf not to aſſiſt Spain, directly nor indirectly, having, as 'tis ſaid, promis'd to put Security into the hands of the Allies for that purpoſe.

According to what we had by the laſt paſt from Schonen, that the Daniſh Troops were all in Motion in that Country, we receiv'd yeſterday Advice that they had march'd directly to Chriſtianſtadt, and made themſelves Maſters of that place.

They write from Edenbourg of the 19th that Mr. James Greenſheilds having been alone for ſeveral Months in the Goal of that City, the Presbitery ſent one Mr. Skinner, another Epiſcopal Miniſter, who had been ordain'd in 1687, and was Miniſter of Breichin and Aſſiſtant of Dr. Drummond, Biſhop of that place to keep him Company, this Gentleman was one of the firſt that took the Oaths of King William in the late Revolution, and always adher'd to him and pray'd for him by name, as he did for Her Preſent Majeſty, according to Law, but his Crime was for being Intruder into another's Manſe and Glebe, and for refuſing to give Bond according to the Sentence againſt him, to forbear any thing of his Miniſterial Function for ever in any part of North-Britain. Which is all from Yours, *&c.*

Any Perſons in Town may have theſe Papers brought to their Houſes at 3 *s. per* Quarter, by directing to Mr. *Carter*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, Mr. *Bickerton*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in *Little-Britain*, or to the Printer hereof, ſuperſcrib'd to the *Britiſh Apollo*. N. B. All that begin within the Quarter to pay on Quarter-day a Penny for each Paper they have had. All Queſtions to be directed in like manner, but none will be anſwer'd out of the Country, where Poſtage is not paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of the Pariſh of *Chriſt-Church, London*, do Certify, that *Mary Dearing*, aged 75 Years, who liv'd in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, in the ſaid Pariſh, being for ſeveral Years Blind by *Cataracts*, and having about 3 Years ſince been couch'd in one Eye by a great Pretender, but without Succeſs; She at length hearing of the many Cures done by Mr. *R. Grant*, OCULIST, who dwelleth in St. *Chriſtopher's Church-Yard* in *Threadneedle-ſtreet* near the *Royal-Exchange*, She made her Application to him, and in *March* laſt he couch'd her other Eye, and with ſo good Succeſs that thro the Bleſſing of God on his great Care and Skill She was in a Minute's time reſtor'd to a competent Degree of Sight, and is now able to go about the Streets on her lawful Occaſions. This Cure we take to be ſo remarkable, that for the Publick Good and the Reputation of the ſaid Mr. *Grant*, we freely give this Teſtimony under our Hands. Witneſs our Hands, *June* the 1ſt 1709. *John Betts*, Curate, *Charles Baron*, *Richard Powell*, Church-wardens, *John Moore*.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THE 2d Edition of Mr. *Hill's* Hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire in all it's Branches, with the Government, Policy, Religion, Cuſtoms and way of Living of the Turks in general, Illuſtrated with ſeveral Copper Cuts on each Material Head, with a New Preface, and ſeveral Copies of Verſes in Praiſe of the Author and Book, written by ſome of the moſt Ingenious Men of the Age, Printed in the ſame Letter and on as good Paper as the 1ſt Edition, The Printer having the Propriety of this Edition, and the Charges being leſſen'd by the Cuts already Ingrav'd, all Gentlemen and Bookſellers may have them at a moderate Price, Bound or Unbound, of J. Mayo, over againſt Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, J. Woodward in St. Chriſtopher's Church-yard Thread-needle-ſtreet, and moſt Bookſellers.

AT the Hand and Pen in Barbican, are Taught Writing in all Hands, Merchant's Accompts, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Meaſuring, Surveying, Gauging, Mechanics, Fortification, Gunnery, Navigation, Dialing, and other parts of the Mathematics; alſo the uſe of the Globes and Maps, after a Natural, Eaſy and Concile Method, without burthen to the Memory. By

Robert Arnold.

Printed for the Authors, by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs*, againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.